"$(B+1+A_1)$" read $(B+1-A_1)$; line 19, for "hypothenuse" read hypotenuse; line 22, leave out comma after 6; line 26, for "p, b, d," read p, d, b,; line 30, for "13, 14, 15," read 13, 15, 14; page 369, line 8, for "from" read for; line 25, for "the" read their; line 35, for "$a^{mn}+1$" read a^m+1; page 370, line 2, insert a comma before the sign of equality; and credit J. H. Drummond with a solution of No. 32.

NOTES, CRITICISMS, ETC., BY ARTEMUS MARTIN, LL. D.

On page 285 Mr. Adcock gives "An Equation for the sum of Squares equal a Square" which he says he has not seen published. I used the same method in the *Mathematical Magazine*, Vol. II., page 71, to find *three* square numbers whose sum is a square; and in a paper I had read at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science I found in the same way *four* squares whose sum is a square. It is easily seen that the formula may be extended so as to find any number of squares whose sum is a square.

Note on Solutions of Problem 27, pp. 329-331.—In the *Mathematical Magazine*, Vol. II., No. 9, page 157, I have given a general method of finding any number (greater than two) of positive cube numbers whose sum is a cube, and on page 158 applied it to the case of five cubes, obtaining the set

$$6^3+11^3+13^3+18^3+20^3=26^3.$$

In Problem 42, p. 332, "$2a^2+2b^2-c^2+d^2$" should be $2a^2+2b^2=c^2+d^2$.

PROBLEMS.

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45. Proposed by J. K. ELLWOOD, A. M., Principal of Colfax School, Pittsburg, Penn.

Solve the equation $x^3+y^2=a^2$.

46. Proposed by JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, LL. D., Portland, Maine.

Give a general solution, finding such values of a and b in $x^2+x\sqrt{xy}=a$ and $y^2+y\sqrt{xy}=b$ as will make x and y integral.